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FM
G. SUM-A

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch *Handbill*

REPORT

Date July 18, 1939

Subject.....Handbills containing messages issued by General Chiang Kai-shek
on July 7, 1939 - mailed to business concerns in Central District.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken.....Forwarded by *C. Crawford D.S.*

During the morning of July 17, 1939, a number of business concerns and shops in the Central District received through the post three handbills, each of which contains one of the following three messages issued by General Chiang Kai Shek on July 7, 1939, the date of the second anniversary of the war of resistance.

- (1) "Message to the Chinese people in war affected areas", in which General Chiang expresses his confidence in China's final victory and reveals Japan's "sinister ambitions".
- (2) "Message to the Japanese people", in which General Chiang warns the Japanese people of China's determination and calls up on them to abandon their national policy of aggression.
- (3) "Message to the Chinese Army and the Chinese People", in which General Chiang denounces the peace movement sponsored by "Traitors" and the salvation of the nation by conducting the war of resistance to the bitter end.

(Translations of these messages were published in the North China Daily News, of July 7 & 8, 1939).

Similar handbills were found on Shantung Road near Av. Edward VII. at 3.30 p.m., 17/7/39.

Specimens of these handbills are attached.

FILE

D.C.(Special Branch)

E.
u.s. c.g.
DBP
187

Kao Yen Ken
D.S. I.

Central Mts. No. 661/39.

Report sent with <u>3</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers		Special Branch.	
Where found	<u>Shantung Road near Ave. Edward VII</u>	Time found	<u>3.30p.m.</u> Date <u>17-7-39</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<u>Chinese business section</u>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		-	
How distributed? (If known).		-	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		<u>Anti-Japanese</u>	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		-	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		-	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		-	

C.D.S. 86.

Special Branch Copy.

Date 18. 7. 39.

Who 18/7

Signed

for C. I. etc. i/c. Central Station.

JUL 8 1939

1939 7 39

Chiang Kai-shek's Message To The Chinese People

Is Still Confident Of Final Victory; Declares Japan's
Weaknesses Brought Increasingly Into
The Open; Japanese Casualties

CHUNGKING, July 7.—Covering every phase of national activity related to the war of independence, and noting with gratification the general fulfillment during the past year of most of the pre-requisites essential to winning the final victory, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek called on the entire nation to redouble their efforts toward consummating the dual task of resistance and national rebuilding, in a message issued to the Chinese people at home and abroad on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

The Generalissimo began by saying that the second anniversary found the battle-fronts further lengthened and the war further intensified. Correspondingly, the will of the Chinese people for resistance and self-sacrifice has been increasingly steelled while the weaknesses of the enemy have been brought increasingly to the open.

"We are fighting for national independence and liberty and for upholding international justice. In such a war which is revolutionary in nature, the time factor counts but little. No obstacles are too great to dog our march toward the ultimate objective of consummating the dual task of resistance and national rebuilding," he stated.

Coming Victory

The Generalissimo called on the people to re-read the message he issued on July 7 last year, and in comparing what he then predicted with the conditions obtaining today they would readily see the prevailing optimism for the coming final victory is no empty conjecture.

Touching first upon internal conditions, the Generalissimo said it was gratifying that all pre-requisites essential to winning the final victory have been adequately fulfilled during the second year of war, while many short-comings evident during the first year have been rectified during the second. General Chiang noted that the national will has been strengthened despite trials and tribulations. The thoughts and actions of the people have been further co-ordinated under the guiding principles of the San Min Chu I. Administrative reconstruction and efficiency have been heightened; and public morale stiffened instead of being impaired by the wanton aerial bombardments of open cities.

Internationally, General Chiang said, the League has already invoked Article XVI of the Covenant. Japan has been legally named the "aggressor." The friendly Powers have intensified their technical and material assistance to China in various ways. Foreign sympathizers have increased several hundredfold. Public resentment against Japan has been given more concrete expression.

Japanese Casualties

General Chiang emphasized that the Japanese troops during the second year advanced only 310 kilometres whereas during the first year they advanced over 1,800 kilometres. Japanese reports show that up to the end of the month of March Japanese casualties reached the staggering figure of over one million men. During the past three months the Japanese forces have made practically no headway on any front though their casualties have been high. Their "mopping up" campaigns have been frustrated by Chinese counter "mopping up" drives. Their April and May offensives failed equally dismally.

Politically, General Chiang said, Japan met an equally great dilemma. The Konoye Cabinet fell last spring, unemployment is on the increase, commodity prices rise, gold holdings dwindle, agrarian economy has further deteriorated. Spiritually, anti-war sentiment has been rapidly spreading; thousands of College professors and intellectuals have been imprisoned. Japanese troops in China have been widely engaged in anti-war activities. Diplomatically, Japan has been faced with a dilemma vis-a-vis the Rome-Berlin military axis, unable to decide whether to join or not. The present violent anti-British movement is a sign of this diplomatic dilemma.

Sinister Ambition

General Chang pointed out that the Konoye declaration on December 22 last is the most glaring example of the sinister Japanese ambition to subjugate China. Most regrettably, certain people have stooped so low in favourably responding to the Konoye statement. Japan's ambition is to conquer China and is not sincere about genuine peace. She wants to conquer China in a way more sinister and more noxious than the way Korea was conquered.

"Surrender to-day on China's part will mean enslavement, whereas only by fighting to a conclusion and winning the final victory can aggression be halted. The kind of peace Japan wants and which traitors work for is only a traitors' peace," General Chiang declared. Conversely, the greatest achievement on the part of the Chinese people during the past year was that they refused to be led astray by traitors' propaganda; instead, their morale has heightened. "We have already passed the danger point; our road ahead is devoid of any more obstacles. In other words, we have already passed the ninety mile mark on the journey which is only one hundred miles long. The final victory is within our reach," he said.

Appeal To People

General Chiang called upon the entire people to redouble their efforts and to stand hardships with the utmost fortitude. Hardships are unavoidable in any protracted war. Hardships borne to-day will mean happiness for generations to come, but stealing one moment of ease will mean endless enslavement for posterity.

Concluding, General Chiang admonished the people spiritually and militarily to assist in the early winning of the final victory. Spiritually, General Chiang said, the people should consolidate national unity; discard the habits of compromise and perfunctoriness; adhere to the tenets of citizenship; obey the law which is absolute in wartime; and cement the spiritual bond in accordance with the outlines of the national spiritual mobilization movement.

Militarily, General Chiang asked the people enthusiastically to undertake military training, respond to the call for conscription, help the guerrillas to fight the enemy. "The Japanese have already dug their own graves and while they are struggling to save themselves, the entire Chinese people should redouble their efforts to accelerate the final victory."—Kuo Min.

Appeal To The World

CHUNGKING, July 7.—A denunciation of Japan for alleged violation of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Washington Treaty and the Kellogg Pact is contained in a message addressed to the nations of the world by General Chiang Kai-shek on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

China, he said, was fighting to uphold the principles of these agreements, and he appealed to the signatories to them to give China assistance in her struggle.

At the same time, General Cheng Cheng, Minister of Political Affairs of the Generalissimo's headquarters, issued a statement to-day, predicting that China would win the war in 1941.

He based this prediction by comparing the strengths of the two forces and on the question of manpower and replenishment of supplies.—Reuter.

JUL 7 1939

Gen. Chiang Speaks To Japan

**People Warned of China's
Determination ; Aggression
Policy Dencounced**

Chungking, July 6.

A bitter denunciation of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, deposed Deputy Executive of the Kuomintang, and a reaffirmation of China's determination to carry on the war, were made by General Chiang Kai-shek on the eve of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities today.

His statement, which was addressed to the Chinese army and the Chinese people, is particularly significant at this moment in view of the numerous peace rumours which are being circulated.

General Chiang Kai-shek issued two other statements today, one of which was addressed to the people of Japan. It will appear in the press here tomorrow, when all newspapers will feature special articles by Chinese leaders in their July 7 editions, including General Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. H. H. Kung, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Pai Chung-hsi, Chief of the General Staff, and Mr. Oong Wen-hao, Minister of Economic Affairs.

At the request of the American Committee for Non-Participation in Aggression, of which Mr. Henry Stimson, former Secretary of State, is the head, Madame Chiang Kai-shek will deliver a special broadcast to America, at 7.30 p.m. tomorrow evening.

Message to Japan

General Chiang Kai-shek's article is in the form of a special message addressed to the people of Japan, in which he will once again make distinction between the Japanese people and Japanese militarists.

He will call on the Japanese people to "abandon a national policy of aggression." Explaining Chinese resistance, General Chiang asks the Japanese people whether they would rise to resist if their nation were faced with a foreign invasion. He declares that the defence of one's country is a right which cannot be disputed. He also ridicules the charge that the Chinese are going communistic, reaffirming that the San Min Chu Yi is the guiding principle of the Chinese nation and of the Chinese Government.

Referring to the Japanese army's "determination" to overthrow him, General Chiang Kai-shek declares:—

"This is to be expected, but I would like to have you know that it is absolutely wrong to think that by overthrowing Chiang Kai-shek, you could subjugate China.

"China is united. It possesses many men of ability. Now I am the supreme commander, but if another, or ever hundreds of others, should take my place, future resistance will be just as resolute."

In concluding his article, General Chiang Kai-shek expresses confidence that China would win the war, pointing out that "a phenomenal rise in Chinese national spirit has been accomplished in two years which in peace time would have taken 30 years."

Insatiable Aggressor

In an article on China's foreign relations, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, writes:

"If the foreign Powers are to maintain the present balance of power in the Pacific and to prevent their own rights and interests from being entirely driven out of this Continent by 'an aggressor who cannot be satiated,' there is no other alternative except to terminate all financial relations and completely stop commercial intercourse of every description with Japan.

"In the meantime, China, who has been carrying on her struggle against the aggressor for the last two years in face of great difficulties, and who will continue to do so indefinitely, has been defending not only her own territorial integrity, but also the very principles upon which the security of civilization hinges.

"Therefore, any assistance rendered by foreign Powers to China to overthrow the Japanese militarists, will help to stabilize conditions in the Far East and restore permanent peace in the Pacific, which cannot fail to have far-reaching and beneficial effects in other parts of the world."—Reuter.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch *194444, 93004*
REPORT

Date *July 7, 1939*

Subject (in full). National Salvation Propaganda found in the Settlement
on July 6 and 7.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Copies of a handbill of a national salvation nature, entitled "Letter to Brethren from the ^xChun Hwa National Renaissance League (*中華民族復興大同盟*) in connection with the Second Anniversary of the War of Resistance and National Reconstruction" were found at the corner of Yu Ya Ching and Nanking Roads at 6 p.m., July 6, 1939 and also pasted on a wall of N.W.K. No.8 Mill, 1286 Gordon Road at 11 p.m. July 6, 1939. The same handbills were found on a wall of an unnumbered Lane, on Gordon Road at 5.15 a.m. July 7, 1939. A copy of the handbill is attached together with translation.

C. Crawford
D. I.

FILE.C. (Special Branch)

See D. 8939 (29.6.39) re reported Anti-Warring movement - July 1939

x See also D. 9265

W. H.

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W. S. C. G.

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Translation of a handbill of a national salvation nature, copies of which were found at the corner of Yu Ya Ching and Nanking Roads ~~corner~~ at 6 p.m., July 6, 1939 and posted on walls in Gordon Road on July 6 and 7, 1939.

Letter to Brethren from the Chun Hwa National Renaissance League in connection with the Second Anniversary of the War of Resistance and National Reconstruction.

Dear Brethren,

To-day is the second anniversary of a sacred and glorified anti-aggression war, ^{which} being waged by our people for the preservation of national independence and international peace and also to uphold international justice.

This day, two years ago, the Japanese imperialists started their aggressive war at Lukuchiao with the object of subjugating our nation and placing East Asia under their absolute control. At first they attempted the subjugation of China by means of threats, but the Chinese nation rose up in a body to resist them with the able leadership of General Chiang Kai Shek. The war of resistance has smashed the Japanese plan to subjugate China without resorting to a declaration of war and fully shows China's tremendous power.

The war of resistance has been in progress for two years and during this period, we have lost a good deal of territory, one million warriors, and numerous civilians have given their lives, but the loss to the invaders in the same period has also been great. They have sustained more than 800,000 casualties and spent 1,400 billions. They have sunk deeper and deeper into a "mud pool", they are very

near economic bankruptcy, their political world is shaking and they are isolated in international affairs. In one word, they are on the way to Ruin.

On the other hand the two years' war has made a consolidated unity possible for the Chinese nation. We have made much progress in political administration, and reconstruction work, and have laid a solid foundation for a new China. There is evidence that China will surely win the war of resistance and succeed in national reconstruction.

At the same time we must remember that the invaders are a barbarous and a cruel people, and in their last struggle will even be more cruel and desperate. Therefore during the second stage of the war, we must strive to our utmost for the final victory and teach the invaders a lesson by one decisive blow.

On this, the second anniversary of the war of resistance, we must redouble our efforts when carrying out our duties towards our nation. We must:-

Extend the movement against the peace efforts of the rebel Wang!

Promote energetically the People's Spiritual General Mobilization Movement and observe good citizenship rules.

Enforce thoroughly the three principles of the people.

Follow the leadership of General Chiang Kai Shek and the Kuomintang!

Give up whatever you have towards the war and national reconstruction.

Brethren! Do your best for the nation.

WCT/

FORM NO. 1
G. GSW-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I., Special Branch *4444 9300*
REPORT
Date. *July* 7, 1939.

Subject (in full). *National Salvation Propaganda found on Nanking*
Road on July 7, 1939.

Made by *D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken* Forwarded by *C. Geo. J. L.*

YB

At 2.15 p.m. July 7, copies of a handbill of a national salvation nature purporting to have emanated from the "Propaganda Section of the China Isolated Anti-Enemy and Humiliation Resisting Group" (中國孤島青年抗敵禦侮團宣傳組), were found on Nanking Road near Wing On Company, and on Yu Ya Ching Road near Nanking Road.

A copy of this handbill together with translation is attached.

E.
D. A. FILE
W. S. Q. G.
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Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

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Translation of a handbill, copies of which were found
on Nanking Road on July 7, 1939

Brethren,

Twenty three months ago blood stains were everywhere at Shanghai. Numerous brethren were killed and numerous soldiers sacrificed their lives for the protection of our independence and property. All of our buildings were destroyed by the enemy's gunfire. All this was not long ago. Is it possible that you have forgotten everything?

The present abnormal development of Shanghai is the result of investments made by the enemy. In other words, the enemy is preparing a "hell" for us. Why do you visit the many gambling dens in the Western District which are making money for the upkeep of traitors? Why do you gamble in the Hwo Wei Lottery conducted by Mao Ah Ziang (毛阿祥) which is also making money for the enemy and traitors?

You may be fond of dancing, girl guides and prostitutes and feel happy and comfortable. You are killing yourself and your seemingly happy life is being lived at the point of the bayonet. Look around and you will find at your side devils who are ready to kill everyone. Wake up, brethren: The enemy is continuing to oppress and kill us and we should give up our life of dissipation. We should never act in conformity with the wishes of the enemy. We should rise up, unite, and carry out a desperate struggle.

Propaganda Section of the China Isolated
Island Anti-Enemy and Humiliation-Resisting
Group.

July 7, 1939.

Report sent with pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	Time found	Date	
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).			
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.			
How distributed? (If known).			
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)			
Arrests or not, if so how many?			
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)			
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?			

Signed
for C. I. etc. i/c. Station.

Date

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Miss. 569/39.

Report sent with <u>9</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch. 930			
Where found	<u>Nanking Road near Chekiang Road</u>	Time found	<u>2.30 pm</u> Date <u>7-7-39.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<u>Shopping Centre.</u>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		<u>--</u>	
How distributed? (If known).		<u>Thrown from the Oriental Hotel, Room unknown.</u>	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		<u>Anti-Japanese.</u>	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		<u>--</u>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		<u>--</u>	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		<u>--</u>	

Signed Ching H.
D.S. 350.
for C. I. etc. i/c. Louisa Station.

Date 7-7-39.

*Special Branch
Report, July 7, 1939.*

6-7-39.

Report sent with <u>one</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Yu Ya Ching Road & Hankin Road corner</u>	Time found	<u>6 p.m.</u> Date <u>6-7-39</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<u>Business District.</u>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		<u>Departmental Store.</u>	
How distributed? (If known).		<u>Thrown from Sun Company Building.</u>	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		<u>Pro-Nationalist Government and anti-Wang Ching-wei.</u>	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		<u>Nil.</u>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		<u>-</u>	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		<u>-</u>	

中華民族復興同盟

Date July 6th, 1939

Signed W. Turner D.S. 96

for C. I. etc. i/c. Louise Station.

1st 7/7

Report sent with <u>One</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.	
Where found <u>On wall of N.S.K. No. 8 Mill, 1286 Gordon Rd.</u>	Time found <u>11 p.m.</u> Date <u>6.7.39.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Industrial.</u>
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>Near cotton mill.</u>
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Posted on wall.</u>
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Anti-Traitor, patriotic, against Waung Ching-wei, Ex-Kuomintang Leader.</u>
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>Nil.</u>
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>Nil.</u>
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>Nil.</u>

中華民族復興會

Ref 7/7
D.I. Crawford's report of 7/7/39

Ref 1/6
DSI

Date 6.7.39.

Signed [Signature] D.S. 648.

for C. I. etc. i/c. [Signature] P.R. Station.

NY
[Signature]
7/7

Misc. 161/39. P.R.

Report sent with <u>One</u> pamphlet, handouts or newspapers to Special Branch.	
Where found <u>On wall of numbered Lane, Gordon Rd.</u>	Time found <u>5:15 a.m.</u> Date <u>7.7.39.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Residential.</u>
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>Near Cotton Mills.</u>
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Posted on wall.</u>
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Anti-traitor, Patriotic. Against Wang Ching-Wei, Ex-Kuomintang Leader.</u>
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>---</u>
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>---</u>
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>---</u>

中華民族復興大同盟

D. I. Crawford's report of 7/7/39

Signed [Signature] D.S. 648.

for C. I. etc. [Signature] Station.

Date 7.7.39.

[Handwritten signature]